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International Court of Justice

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2780-PS	✓	Kluge and Kruger, Verfassung und Verwaltung im Tritten Reich (Constitution and Administration in the Third Reich), Paul Schmidt, Berlin, 1937.	9

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1388-A-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT I p. 479

LAW AGAINST THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTIES

July 14, 1933

"Gesetz Gegen die Neubildung von Parteien"

vom 14 July 1933

The German Government has enacted the following law, which is herewith promulgated:

Art. 1

The National Socialist German Worker's Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei) constitutes the only political party in Germay.

Art. 2

Whoever undertakes to maintain the organizational structure of another political party or to form a new political party will be punished with penal servitude up to three years or with imprisonment of from six months to three years, if the deed is not subject to a greater penalty according to other regulations.

Berlin, den 14 Juli, 1933.

The Reich Chancelor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior.
Frid

The Reich Minister of Justice.
Dr. Gürtner.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1388-A-PS

15 Oct. 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1388-A-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1395
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

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1933 Reichsgesetzblatt Page 1016
1 Dec 1933

Law on securing the unity of Party and State
1 Dec. 1933.

Gesetz zur Gicherung der Ginheit von Partei und Staat, Vom 1 Dezember 1933.

The Reichs government has decided on the following law which is announced herewith:

Art 1

1) After the victory of the National Socialistic Revolution, the National Socialistic German Labor Party is the bearer of the concept of the German State and is inseperably the state.
2) It will be a part of the public law. Its organization will be determined by the Fuehrer.

Art 2.

The deputy of the Fuehrer and the Chief of Staff of the SA will become members of the Reichs government in order to insure close cooperation of the offices of the party and SA with the public authorities.

Art.3

The members of the National Socialistic German Labor Party and the SA(including their subordinate organizations.)as the leading and driving force of the National Socialist State will bear greater responsibility toward Fuehrer, people and state.
2) In case they violate these duties, they will be subject to special jurisdiction by party and state.
3) The Fuehrer may extend these regulations in order to include members of other organizations.

Art 4.

Every action or neglect on the part of members of the SA(including their subordinate organizations) attacking or endangering the existence, organization, activity or reputation of the National Socialistic German Labor Party, in particular any infraction against discipline and order, will be regarded as a violation of duty.

Art 5.

Custody and arrest may be inflicted in addition to the usual penalties.

Art 6.

The public authorities have to grant legal and administrative assistance to the offices of the Party and the SA which are entrusted with the execution of the jurisdiction of the Party and SA.

Art. 7

The law regarding the authority to inflict penalties on members of the SA and SS, of the 28 April 1933(RGBI p. 230) will be invalidated.

Art. 8

The Reichs Chancellor, as Fuehrer of the National Socialistic German Labor Party and as the supreme commander of SA will issue the regulation necessary for the execution and augmentation of this law, particularly with reppect to the organization and procedure

f the jurisdiction of the Party and SA. He will determine the ti
t which the regulations concerning this jurisdiction will be
effective.

Berlin 1 Dec. 1933

Reichs Chancellor

Adolf Hitler

The Reichs Minister of the Interior

Frick.

- -

5 October 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR, 391590 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1395-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt(jg) USNR
391590.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1708-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 153 of:
National Socialistic
Yearbook 1941

(Nationalsozialistishes Jahrbuch 1941)

Edited by: Dr. Robert Ley
Published by: Central Publishing
House of the N.S.D.A.P. Franz Eher,
successor Munich

THE PROGRAM OF THE NSDAP

The program is the political foundation of the NSDAP and accordingly the primary political law of the State. It has been made brief and clear intentionally.

All legal precepts must be applied in the spirit of the party program.

Since the taking over of control, the Führer has succeeded in the realization of essential portions of the Party program from the fundamentals to the detail.

The Party Program of the NSDAP was proclaimed on the 24 February 1920 by Adolf Hitler at the first large Party gathering in Munich and since that day has remained unaltered. Within the national socialist philosophy is summarized in 25 points:

1) We demand the unification of all Germans in the Greater Germany on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples.

2) We demand equality of rights for the German people in respect to the other nations; abrogation of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.

3) We demand land and territory (colonies) for the sustenance of our people, and colonization for our surplus population.

4) Only a member of the race can be a citizen. A member of the race can only be one who is of German blood, without consideration of creed. Consequently no Jew can be a member of the race.

5) Whoever has no citizenship is to be able to live in Germany only as a guest, and must be under the authority of legislation for foreigners.

6) The right to determine matters concerning administration and law belongs only to the citizen. Therefore we demand that every public office, of any sort whatsoever, whether in the Reich, the county or municipality, be filled only by citizens. We combat the corrupting parliamentary economy, office-holding only according to party inclinations without consideration of character or abilities.

7) We demand that the state be charged first with providing the opportunity for a livelihood and way of life for the citizens. If it is impossible to sustain the total population of the State, then the members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.

8) Any further immigration of non-citizens is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans, who have immigrated to Germany since the 2 August 1914, be forced immediately to leave the Reich.

9) All citizens must have equal rights and obligations.

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The Organization of the NSDAP and its Affiliated Associations, Pages 86-88 of the Organization Book of the NSDAP (Organisationsbuch der NSDAP), Editions of 1936, 1938 and 1940. Editor ("Herausgeber"), the Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP (Dr. Robert Ley). Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor, Munich

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THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NSDAP AND ITS AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

The Party was created by the Fuehrer out of the realization that if our people were to live and advance towards an era of prosperity they had to be led according to an ideology suitable for our race. They must have as supporters men above average, that means, men who surpass others in self-control, discipline, efficiency, and greater judgment. The party will therefore always constitute a minority, the order of the National Socialist ideology which comprises the leading elements of our people.

Therefore the Party comprises only fighters, at all times prepared to assume and to give everything for the furtherance of the National Socialist ideology. Men and women whose primary and most sacred duty is to serve the people.

The NSDAP as the leading element of the German people controls the entire public life, from an organisational point of view, as well as from that of affiliates, the organizations of the State administration, and so forth.

In the long run, it will be impossible to let leaders retain responsible offices if they have not been recognized by the Party.

Furthermore, the party shall create the prerequisites for a systematic selection of potential "Fuehrers".

The reconstruction of the National Socialist organizational structure itself is demonstrated by the observation of the following principles:

The Fuehrer Principle

The subordination and coordination within the structure of the entire organization.

The regional unity

The expression of the practical community thought.

I. FUEHRER PRINCIPLE (Fuehrerprinzip)

The Fuehrer Principle requires a pyramidal organization structure in its details as well as in its entirety.

The Fuehrer is at the top.

He nominates the necessary leaders for the various spheres of work of the Reich's direction, the Party apparatus and the State administration.

Thus a clear picture of the tasks of the party is given.

The Party is the order of "Führers". It is furthermore responsible for the spiritual-ideological-National Socialist direction of the German people. The right to organize people for their own sake emanates from these reasons.

This also justifies the subordination to the party of the organizations

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concerned with the welfare of the people, besides the inclusion of people in the affiliates of the party, the SA, SS, NSKK, the Hitler Youth, the NS Womanhood, the NS, German Student Association and the NS German "Dozentenbund" (University teachers association).

This is where the National Socialist Fuehrer structure becomes more strongly apparent.

Every single affiliate is cared for by an office of the NSDAP.

The leadership of the individual affiliates is appointed by the Party.

The Reich Organization Leader (Reichsorganisationsleiter) of the NSDAP is simultaneously leader of the DAF. The NSBO is the organization bearer of the DAF.

The Leader of the Head-Office for Public Welfare also handles within the "Personalunion" the National Socialist Welfare and the Winter Relief.

The same applies to:

The "Reichsrechtsamt" (Reich Justice Office) for the NS "Rechtswahrerbund",

The head office for public health for the NS. German Medical Association,

The head office for educators for the NS Teachers Association,

The head office for civil servants for the Reich Association of Civil Servants,

The head office for war victims for the NS. War Victim Relief,

The head office for technology for the NS. Association of German Technology

The Racial Political Office handles the Reich Association of families with many children, the NS Womanhood (Frauenschaft) and the "Deutsches Frauenwerk".

The Reich Office for agrarian politics of the NSDAP remains furthermore in closest touch with the "Reichnaehrstand" (Reich Nutrition Office) which is anchored in the State. Direct handling and personal contact (Personalunion) of the leaders is also provided in this manner.

All attached affiliates, as well as the offices of the Party, have their foundation, in the same manner as in the Reich direction, in the sovereign territories, in the "Gaue" and furthermore in the districts (Kreise) and if required in the local groups of the NSDAP. This applies also to cells and blocks in the case of the NS Womanhood, the DAF, and the NSV. The members of the attached affiliates will be included in local administrations, respectively district sectors or district comradeships which correspond geographically to local groups of the Party.

II. FUEHRER PRINCIPLE. SUBORDINATION AND COORDINATION WITHIN THE TOTAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Fuehrer structure would be split, though, if all subdivisions, including attached affiliates were completely independent in their structure from the smallest unit up to the "Reichsfuehrung" and were they to come only at the top directly under the Fuehrer.

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Like a four-story building, if we consider the four Sovereign territories (Reich, Gau, etc) whose pillars and walls go up to the roof without having supporting joists (wooden stays) or connections on the various floors. Furthermore, it would not be reconcilable with the Fuehrer principle, which assumes complete responsibility, to assume that the Leadeer of a sub-division, as well as of an affiliated organization, would be in the position to guarantee beyond a professional and factual responsibility the political and ideological attitude of all the sub-leaders down to the smallest unit on the basis of his Reich leadership (Reichsführung). The total independence of individual organizations would necessitate furthermore, the creation of an organizational, personal and educational apparatus for each one of them. This, in turn, would create eventually, in spite of the best will of the responsible "Reichsleiters" (Reich Leaders), central offices and office leaders in the Reich Leadership (Reichsfuehrung) of the party, differences in the various organizations. Those differences would later on of necessity take the shape of completely different systems in regional, vertical, and personal respects, etc. within the National Socialist regime.

The Subdivisions (NS German Student Association, NS Womanhood Association, NSD (Dozentenbund) and the affiliates and their leaders come therefore under the authority of the competent sovereign leaders of the NSDAP. At the same time their structure is professionally effectuated from the bottom up and they are subordinated to their immediately superior organization in the sovereign divisions of the Party, from a disciplinary point of view, that is to say insofar as organization, ideology, politics, supervision and personal questions are concerned.

Thus a solid anchorage for all the organizations within the party structure is provided and a firm connection with the sovereign leaders of the NSDAP is created in accordance with the Fuehrer Principle.

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(In the 1943 edition the text remains the same, but the topical sentences"I. Führer Principle" and "II. Führer Principle. Subordination and Coordination within the Total Organizational Structure" are changed to "I. Construction of the Organization" and "II. Subordination and Coordination within the Total Organizational Structure")

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 1814-PS

12 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1814-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1893-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpts from Various Pages of Organization Book of the NSDAP (Organisationsbuch der NSDAP) 1943 edition, Editor (Herausgeber), the Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP (Dr. Robert Ley), Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

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Page 6 e.

3. Resignations.

. . . . . .

Authorized to decree dismissal on the basis of a lawful decision of a party court are:

(a) The local Chapter Directors (Ortsgruppenleiter);
(b) The County Directors (Kreisleiter).
(c) The District Directors (Gauleiter);
(d) The Fuehrer.

Page 7.

6. DUTIES OF THE PARTY MEMBERS.

The commandments of the National Socialists:
The Fuehrer is always right.
. . . . . .
The program be your dogma:
It demands your utter devotion to the movement:
. . . . . .
Right is, what serves the movement and thus Germany which means the Nation.
. . . . . .

Page 13.

The Aims of the Party are Only Ideological Ones.

It must be attempted to transfer all professional duties which, during the reconstruction in connection with the rebuilding of the Reich, are still being executed by the Party, to the affiliated organizations or, if possible, to the State administration in due time. If necessary, and if possible, directives to this effect will be issued by the competent officers of the Reich Directorate (Reichsleitung).

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Page 13 Cont'd.:

The party as an instrument of ideological education, must grow to be the Leader Corps (Fuehrerkorps) of the German nation.

This Leader Corps is responsible for the complete penetration of the German Nation with the National Socialist spirit and to overcome the dependence on the international influences in which the nation is still partly rooted.

It will further be the duty of this Fuehrerkorps to see that the professional and general duties within the affiliated organizations and within the State administration will be handled according to National Socialist directives.

Page 14.

The Political Director (Der Politische Leiter).

The basis of the Party organization is the Fuehrer thought. The public is unable to rule itself either directly or indirectly. The man best suited for the job will be a Fuehrer. He will be carried by the confidence of the people. All Political Directors (Politischen Leiter) stand as appointed by the Fuehrer and are responsible to him. They possess full authority towards the lower echelons. In choosing the Political Director the main consideration will be to put the right man in the right place . . . . . In principle this is to be noted: Only a man who has absorbed the school of subordinate functions within the Party has a claim to the higher Fuehrer offices if he should be otherwise suited. We can only use Fuehrers who have served from the ground up. Any Political Director who does not conform to these principles is to be dismissed or to be sent back to the lower offices, as Blockleiter, Zellenleiter, for further training.

Each Political Director must be conscious always, as a Political Fuehrer, that leadership does not only confer greater powers, but first and foremost higher duties. . . . .

Page 15.

The Type of the Political Director (Politischenleiter).

All this shows the character of the Political Director. The Political Director is not an office worker but the Political Deputy of the Fuehrer . . . . . With the

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Page 15 Cont'd.:

Political Director we are building the political leadership of the State . . . . . The type of the Political Director is not characterized by the office which he represents. There is no such thing as a Political Director of the NSBO, etc., but there is only the POLITICAL DIRECTOR OF THE NSDAP.

Page 16.

The Oath of the Political Director.

The Political Director is sworn in yearly. The oath is worded as follows:

> "I pledge eternal allegiance to Adolf Hitler. I pledge unconditional obedience to him and the Fuehrers appointed by him."

The Political Director is inseparably tied to the ideology and the organization of the NSDAP. His oath only ends with his death or with his expulsion from the National Socialist community.

Page 17.

The Protection of the Honor of the Political Director.

The leading personalities of State and Party are protected against vicious attacks upon State and Party. (See Section 6).

This law primarily protects leading Party members from District Directors (Gauleiter) on up.

Should, however, a situation exist which is liable to degrade the Party and its institutions (for instance, an allegation of embezzlement by a Kreisleiter in which matter nothing was being done which would mean, in other words, that bad conditions were tolerated) the prosecution may be directed by authority of paragraph 1 of the law.

In case of attacks which are liable to degrade the Party and its officers prosecution may be requested through the competent State prosecutor after consultation with the proper law office of the Party.

Page 19.

The Appointment of Political Directors (Politischeleiter).

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Page 19 Cont'd.:

1. The Fuehrer appoints the following Political Directors:

(a) Reichsleiter and all Political Directors to include the Directors of the Womens Leagues within the Reich Directorate (Reichsleitung).

(b) Gauleiters to include the Directors of an office of the Gau Directorate, as well as the Directors of the Womens Leagues of the Gau.

(c) Kreisleiters.

Their appointment will be published in the official paper (Verordnungsblatt).

2. The Gauleiter appoints:

(a) The Political Directors and the Directors of the Womens Leagues within the Gau Directorate, and the Directors of the Main Offices up to Associate Directors (mitarbeiter).

(b) The Political Directors and the Directors of the Womens Leagues in the Kreis Directorate.

(c) The Local Chapter Directors (Ortsgruppenleiter).

3. The Kreisleiter appoints: The Political Directors and the Directors of the Womens Leagues of the Local Chapter (Ortsgruppen) to include Block and Cell Directors and Block Helpers, as well as the Political Directors in the factories (inasmuch as they are Party members). All Political Directors and Directors of the Womens Leagues will be issued an identity card.

Page 24.

. . . . . .

All political directors irrespective of the local chapter, the county, or the district in which they may be in office will wear a uniform office suit.

All political directors irrespective in what party offices they execute their duties be it in the political directorate, the administration, the party courts, the affiliated associations or in the factories, will wear a uniform office suit.

Page 49.

MEETINGS OF MEMBERS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

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The bearers of sovereignty of the party are responsible for the membership meetings planned by all party offices and affiliated associations. They will be approved:

1. By the local chapter director if they do not go beyond the local chapter in their importance.

2. By the county directors if they do not go beyond the county in their importance.

3. The district directors if they have a general political significance for the district.

The meetings will be conducted along the lines laid down by the local organization and propaganda offices.

. . . . . .

CELL EVENINGS OF THE NSDAP

1. Time of meetings:

Cell evenings of the NSDAP will be held once a month.

2. Conduct of the Cell Evenings:

The cell evenings of the Party will be conducted by the cell director of the NSDAP. If no suitable cell director is on hand--either because of his short time in office or insufficient indoctrination--the meeting will be in the hands of the local Chapter Director of the NSDAP.

3. Participants:

(a) Participation at a cell evening is compulsory for:

All political directors of the cell:
Block leaders and block helpers, cell foremen and block foremen living within the cell zone.
Factory cell and factory block foremen of the German Labor Front (DAF) and their ~~co-workers~~;
NSV cell and block managers:
Cell and block leaders of the womens league and the co-workers of the NSV and NSF whose domicile is within the Cell Zone.

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All Party members within the cell;
All members of organizations of the NSDAP.

. . . . . .

5. Program of the Cell Evenings. (During War Time):

Following are the rules for the program of a cell evening:

(a) . . . . . .

(b) Lecture (not over 30 minutes) based on the directives issued by the Reich Directorate for Propaganda of the NSDAP.

. . . . . .

Page 50A-51:

LEADER CONFERENCES--TIME OF MEETINGS

1. Leader conferences in the local chapter zone.

(a) Local chapter directors and office chiefs, cell directors and block directors possibly in the presence of cell and block foremen, as well as cell and block managers and cell and block directors of the Womens League, as well as the local leaders of the organizations and possibly the deputies of the Kreis offices (health, education, civil servants, county policy, etc.).

Once a month.

(b) Cell directors with block directors and cell foremen, cell managers and cell directors of the Womens League.

Once a month.

(c) Block directors with block foremen, block managers, block leaders of the womens league and block helpers.

Once a month.

(d) All officers of the local chapter are also to participate in:

1. The official formation within the region of the local chapter (may be combined with leader conference (a)).

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Page 50A-51 Cont'd.:

2. Official formations of the county.

Every three months.

3. The District Day. (Gautag).

One every 3 years.

4. The County Day. (Kreistag).

If coinciding with District Day, County Day will be cancelled.

Once a year.

(e) Participation in schooling:

1. Participants: The political directors, foremen, managers, advisers, directors of the Women's League, etc.

. . . . . .

Once a month.

(f) Participation in education.

The political directors of the local chapter; in the evenings or Sunday mornings, sport to be conducted concurrently. (For further details see AVF).

Twice a month.

. . . . . .

2. Leader conferences in the county (Kreis):

(a) County director and his staff every 8 to 14 days.

(b) If possible the county director is to arrange for a week end course of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 days duration. (Possibly at a county school) (Kreisschule), with the participation of the directors of the county offices and local chapter directors.

One every 3 mos.

PURPOSE: To hear fundamental lectures, to gather socially in the presence of the bearer of sovereignty, to get to know each other, to overcome difficulties

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Page 50A-51 Cont'd.:

of personal and professional nature by a mutual exchange of thought.

In counties having a large number of local chapters these courses can be divided. Participation in these conventions is compulsory and official duties are not constituted an excuse under any circumstances.

. . . . . .

(d) The bearers of sovereignty will meet at least once a month with the leaders of the SA, SS, NSKK, HJ, as well as the RAD, and NSFK, in as far as they are located within their sector for mutual orientation.

3. Leader conferences in the District:

(a) District leaders (Qualeiter) with his staff every 8 to 14 days.

(b) It is further absolutely necessary that the directors of the GAU offices will meet with the county directors of their district once every three months for a three day convention (possibly at a district schooling castle) where they will have an opportunity to overcome difficulties of personal and professional nature, apart from hearing fundamental lectures, by social gatherings in the presence of the bearer of the sovereignty, by getting to know each other and by a mutual exchange of ideas. Participation in these conferences is compulsory and duty would not constitute an excuse under any circumstanees.

(c) The arrangement of social meeting in the presence of leaders of the organizations of RAD and NSFK of the respective zone of sovereignty. In the course of these meetings differences of opinions may be straightened out in d iscussions.

(d) The bearer of sovereignty will meet at least once a month with the leaders of the SA, SS, NSKK, HJ, as well a s the RAD and the NSFK who are within the zone for the purpose of mutual orientation.

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Bearers of Sovereignty - (Hoheitstraeger).
Sectors of Sovereignty - (Hoheitsgebiete).

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Among the Political Directors (Politischeleiter) the Bearers of Sovereignty assume a special position. Contrary to the other Political Directors who have departmental missions and serve as advisers to the Bearers of Sovereignty, the Bearers of Sovereignty themselves are in charge of a geographical sector known as the Sector of Sovereignty (Hoheitsgebiete).

Bearers of Sovereignty are:

The Fuehrer.
The District Directors (Gauleiter).
The County Directors (Kreisleiter).
The Local Chapter Directors (Ortsgruppenleiter).
The Cell Directors (Zellenleiter).
The Block Directors (Blockleiter).
The Sectors of Sovereignty are:
The Reich.
The District.
The County.
The Local Chapter.
The Cell.
The Block.

Within their Sector of Sovereignty the Bearers of Sovereignty have sovereign political rights. They represent the Party within their Sector, internally and externally, and they are responsible for the entire political situation within their Sector. The Bearers of Sovereignty supervise all Party officers within their jurisdiction and they are responsible for the maintenance of discipline within their sector. On the other hand, the Directors of the Offices, etc., and of the affiliated organizations are responsible to their respective Bearers of Sovereignty as regards their specific missions apart from their responsibility towards their departmental superiors. The Bearers of Sovereignty are superior to all Political Directors, Managers, etc., within their sector. As regards personal considerations Bearers of Sovereignty, from a Local Chapter Director (Ortsgruppenleiter) on up are endowed with special rights. They may, within the provisions of their general directives regarding personnel authorizations, appointments, leaves, and the dismissal of Political Directors, execute the judgments of the Party law courts which have jurisdiction within their Sector of Sovereignty.

The Bearers of Sovereignty of the Party are not to be administrative officials for a certain sector but are to move in a continuous vital contact with the Political Directors and the population within their sector. The Bearers of Sovereignty are responsible for the proper and good supervision of all members of the nation within their sector. The supervision within a Local Chapter (Ortsgruppe) of the NSDAP should, if possible, not be

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Page 98 Cont'd.

conducted through its business office but through the Blocks and Cells and by the Directors of those units. Through the arrangement of regular interview hours everyone should be given the opportunity to contact his Bearer of Sovereignty.

. . . . The Party intends to achieve a state of affairs in which the individual German will find his way to the Party not only in cases of emergency but where the Party, upon its own initiative, as desired by the Fuehrer, will currently supervise and care for all members of the nation.

Page 70.

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE SA

The political leaders conduct the practical political work and care for the German nation.

The SA is the instrument of training and education through the Party. The parallel organizations, SS and NSKK, are charged with maintaining physical fitness and soldierly spirit within their organizations and with the possibility of commitment as an inner political troop.

. . . . . .

Smooth cooperation in the service of the Movement and the avoidance of all petty jealousies is the absolute duty of both parties.

. . . . . .

Mutual Leader Conferences.

To emphasize unity and to promote it, the following principles will apply:

Hoheitstrager (bearers of sovereignty), gauleiters, kreisleiters, etc., will meet at least once a month with the leaders of the SA, SS, NSKK, and HJ, as well as RAD and NSFK, as found within their zone for the purpose of mutual orientation.

More than that, it is desirable to invite the SA leader to other political Fuehrer talks and the political leader to the SA Fuehrer talks.

. . . . . .

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The Hoheitstrager is responsible for the entire political appearance of the Movement within his zone. The SA leader of that zone is tied to the directives of the Hoheitstrager in that respect.

Requisitioning the SA.

The Hoheitstrager is the ranking representative of the Party to include all organizations within his zone. He may requisition the SA located within his zone from the respective SA leader if they are needed for the execution of a political mission. The Hoheitstrager will then assign the mission to the SA.

. . . . . .

Should the Hoheitstrager need more SA for the execution of a political mission than is locally available, he then applies to the next higher office of sovereignty which, in turn, requests the SA from the SA office in his sector.

. . . . . .

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POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE SS

The directives laid down with regard to the relationship to the SA are similarly applicable to the SS.

. . . . . .

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE NSKK

The directives laid down with regard to the relationship to the SA are similarly applicable to the NSKK.

Page 76.

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE HJ

The directives laid down with regard to the relationship to the SA are similarly applicable to the HJ.

In appointing leaders of the HJ and the DJ, the office of the HJ must procure the approval of the Hoheitstrager of his zone. This means that the Hoheitstrager can prevent the appointment of leaders unsuited for the leadership of youth. If his approval has not been procured, an appointment may be cancelled if he so requests.

. . . . . .

The political leader has the right to requisition the HJ, in the same manner as the SA, for the execution of a political action.

. . . . . .

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THE POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE NS AVIATION CORPS (NSFK)

General Collaboration.

The ranking unit leader of the NSFK within the zone will be consulted during the general leader conferences by the Hoheitstrager of the NSDAP. Similarly, the Hoheitstrager or his deputy will be invited to general leader conferences and other meetings of the NSFK.

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THE POLITICAL LEADER AND THE REICH LABOR SERVICE

General Collaboration.

Although the Reich Labor Service is no longer an organization within the NSDAP - on the basis of the Labor Duty Law of 26 June 1935 - the connection of this service with the Party is demonstrated by the appointment of the Reich Labor Leader to be Reichsleiter of the NSDAP.

To emphasize this union, the leaders of the Reich Labor Service within the zone will participate in the monthly leader conferences of the Hoheitstrager. More than that, it is desirable that the Reich Labor Leader will be invited to other political Fuehrer talks and, vice versa, the political leader to meetings of the Reich Labor Service.

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THE POLITICAL LEADER AND THE STATE

To achieve unity of Party and State, the Chief of the Party Chancellery has been given the powers of a Reich Minister. In fundamental questions, the official channels of all Party offices and organizations of the NSDAP with the ministries and other State authorities and, in the opposite direction, of all State offices with organizations of the Party go through the Party Chancellery. This method will assure unified procedure of the Party towards the State.

The Chief of the Party Chancellery must be heard prior to the appointment of any higher civil servant; he will indicate the judgment of the Party towards the person of the proposed civil servant. To make sure of agreement between the municipal administration and the Party, the deputy of the NSDAP will have a decisive voice in the appointment and dismissal of the mayor, the aldermen, and the municipal councillors, and furthermore, in the following decisions of the mayor:

1. The decree of principal directives.

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2. The bestowal of honorary citizen rights and honorary titles.

The Chief of the Party Chancellery appoints the deputy of the NSDAP. On the basis of his directives, the gauleiter appoints the deputies as follows: for town and country districts, the kreisleiter. If this official happens to be an employee of a municipality or of an inspectorate, a gauinspector will be appointed. In special cases, the gauleiter may appoint himself as deputy.

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Membership in Affiliated Organizations.

The tasks of the affiliated organizations are laid down by the chief offices of the Party which have jurisdiction in the zone of those organizations.

. . . . . .

Only those organizations may claim to uphold the Fuehrer principle and the form of National Socialist organization and thus be recognized as promoting the continuation of State and people in the National Socialist sense who have found, and will find in the future, structure, supervision, and general character through the Party.

All others, living an existance of their own, are to be turned away as outsiders and must either change or disappear from public life.

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BLOCK OF THE NSDAP

A. BLOCKLEITER

1. Regional Sector.

The household: The household is the basic community upon which the block and cell system is built. The household is the organizational focal point of all the Germans united in an apartment and including roomers, domestic help, etc.

. . . . . .

The block of the NSDAP consists of 40 to 60 households (if possible no more than 50).

. . . . . .

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2. Personnel Questions.

a. The blockleiter is Hoheitstrager of the NSDAP

. . . . . .

c. Subordination: Within the Ortsgruppe (local chapter) the blockleiter is subordinate to the cell leader in disciplinary matters.

d. Appointment: The blockleiter will be appointed by the Ortsgruppenleiter (local chapter director).

. . . . . .

3. Tasks and Jurisdiction.

The blockleiter has jurisdiction over all matters within his zone relating to the Movement, and he is fully responsible to the cell leader.

. . . . . .

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It is his duty to find people disseminating damaging rumors and to report them to the Ortsgruppe so that they may be reported to the respective State authorities.

The blockleiter must not only be preacher and defender of the National Socialist ideology towards the members of nation and Party entrusted to his political care, but he must also strive to achieve practical collaboration of the Party members within his block zone and he must make those of special talents and ability known to the Hoheitstrager.

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The blockleiter shall continuously remind the Party members of their particular duties towards the people and the State.

. . . . . .

Furthermore, the blockleiter completes a list (card file) about the households.....

. . . . . .

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It is the blockleiter's aim to achieve to the greatest extent possible that the sons and daughters of families within his zone become members of the various formations of the HJ, SA, SS, NSKK, as well as the corresponding affiliated organizations of the Party, and the German Labor Front, that they visit the National Socialist meetings, rallies, celebrations, etc. In short, the blockleiter must be an untiring activist and propagandist of the Movement.

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In principle, the blockleiter will settle his official business verbally, and he will receive messages verbally and pass them on in the same way. Correspondance will only be used in cases of absolute necessity and practicability.

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5. Attitude Towards Members of the Nation.

. . . . . .

a. The blockleiter conducts National Socialist propaganda from mouth to mouth. He will eventually awaken the understanding of the eternally dissatisfied as regards the frequently misunderstood or wrongly interpreted measures and laws of the National Socialist government. He is to encourage the members of the nation to ask questions and he is to point out that they may go ahead and talk to him without having to expect difficulties. He will admonish them, however, to exercise discretion towards other members of the nation as regards loose talk. It is not necessary for him to fall in with complaints and gripes about possibly obvious shortcomings of any kind in order to demonstrate this solidarity, but he must always be eager to think in a possitive manner and to influence those under his care by his attitude of confidence.

. . . . . .

b. A condition to gain the confidence of all people is to maintain absolute secrecy in all matters.

. . . . . .

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THE CELL OF THE NSDAP

A. CELL LEADER

1. Regional Sector.

The cell consists of four to eight blocks.

. . . . . .

2. Personnel Questions.

a. The cell leader is the Hoheitstrager of the NSDAP immediately superior to the block leader.

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3. Mission and Jurisdiction.

The missions of the cell leader correspond to the missions of the block leader.

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THE ORTSGRUPPE (LOCAL CHAPTER) OF THE NSDAP

1. Regional Sector.

The zone of sovereignty includes one or more communities; if necessary, towns may be subdivided into several zones of sovereignty.

. . . . . .

4. The Ortsgruppenleiter (Local Chapter Director)

I. Personnel Questions.

a. The Ortsgruppenleiter of the NSDAP in his capacity as Hoheitstrager is endowed with special rights.

. . . . . .

c. Place of Rank: The Ortsgruppenleiter is directly subordinate to the respective Kreisleiter (County Director).

d. Appointment: The Ortsgruppenleiter is appointed by the Kreisleiter.

. . . . . .

II. Mission and Jurisdiction.

(1). General Responsibility.

Contrary to the time before the assumption of power, the actions of the NSDAP are not limited to the care of its members but now include the care of the entire German nation. This results in the following basic conditions for the Ortsgruppenleiter and his office chiefs:

The Ortsgruppenleiter and his office chiefs must manage their Party duties in addition to the fulfillment of their professional and family duties.

Therefore, the proper conduct of Party tasks is only possible if the tasks of the individual and, in particular, the honorary co-workers of the Party are as limited as possible.

As Hoheitstrager, all expressions of the Party will emanate from him; he is responsible for the political and ideological leadership and organization within his zone of sovereignty.

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The Ortsgruppenleiter carries the over-all responsibility for the political results of all measures initiated by the offices, organizations and affiliated associations of the Party. The Party office directors (office chiefs, etc.) within the staff of the Ortsgruppenleiter are the deputies of the Hoheitstrager in their respective offices.

The Ortsgruppenleiter has the right to protest to the Kreisleiter against any measures contrary to the interests of the Party with regard to a unified political appearance in public.

. . . . . .

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(2) Special Tasks and Duties.

. . . . . .

c. Leader Conferences: The Ortsgruppenleiter has the duty to issue directives in regular conferences.

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THE KREISLEITUNG OF THE NSDAP

Page 131.

4. The Kreisleiter (County Director).

I. Personnel Questions.

a. Place of Rank: The Kreisleiter is directly subordinate to the Gauleiter (District Director).

. . . . . .

c. Appointment: The Kreisleiter is appointed by the Fuehrer upon suggestion of the Gauleiter.

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II. Mission and Jurisdiction of the Kreisleiter.

The Kreisleiter carries the over-all responsibility towards the Gauleiter within his zone of sovereignty for the political and ideological training and organization of the political leaders, the Party members, as well as the population.

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GAULEITUNG OF THE NSDAP

The Gauleitung - Gauleiter and Gau staff - have the political

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leadership of a designated sector of the Reich and there they perform creative work.

1. Regional Sector.

The Gau represents the concentration of a number of Party counties (Parteikreis).

. . . . . .

4. The Gauleiter.

The Gauleiter is directly subordinate to the Fuehrer. He is appointed by the Fuehrer.

The Gauleiter bears the over-all responsibility to the Fuehrer for the sector of sovereignty entrusted to him. The rights, duties, and jurisdiction of the Gauleiter result primarily from the mission assigned by the Fuehrer and, apart from that, from detailed directives.

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Page 140b.

7 B. Functions.

(1) The edition of the official gazette of the Gauleitung.

. . . . . .

(3) The central coordination office of the Gau directorate with the State authorities (Reich deputies, police, Gestapo, etc.). The arrangement of conferences between the Gauleiter and offices outside the Party (State, economy, and others) inasmuch as several Gau main offices or Gau offices are interested, in the presence of the respective professional Gau office directors.

(4) The installation of the II Section into the Gau staff office and, thus, the connection to the Armed Forces.

. . . . . .

(7) Preparation of matters of pardon and commutation of sentence.

. . . . . .

Page 141a.

C. Structure.

To be able to handle all these tasks the staff office director of the Gau is assigned the necessary number of co-workers. The above-mentioned tasks of the staff office director of the Gau are combined in the following main offices.

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(1) Referee for questions of the Armed Forces (mobilization matters).

(2) Information and report matters.

(3) Pardon matters.

(4) Matters of interior conduct of business in as far as these are not a concern of the Gau treasurer.

(5) Chancellery for personal -- official concerns of the Gauleiter and the Deputy Gauleiter.

(6) Law consultant of the Gau.

(7) Complaints and reception of visitors.

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THE FUEHRER

The recognition of the sociologic l mismanagement in prewar Germany which prevented the growth of a genuine peoples' community, the front line experiences of the World War filled with the spirit of comradeship, and the disgust with the traitorous pacifist post-war Germany, matured the Fuehrer's decision to become a politician and to give the German people a state form which would assure its justified life interests for centuries.

To achieve this aim the Fuehrer created the National Socialist German Workers' Party. He filled it with his spirit and his will, and with it he conquered the power of the State on 30 January 1933. The Fuehrer's will is supreme in the Party. As supreme bearer of sovereignty in the Movement, he possesses the right of pardon in Party court matters.

By authority of the law about the Chief of State of the German Reich, dated 1 August 1934, the office of the Reich President has been combined with that of the Reich Chancellery. Consequently, the powers heretofore possessed by the Reich President were transferred to the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler. Through this law, the conduct of Party and State has been combined in one hand. By desire of the Fuehrer, a plebiscite was conducted on this law on 19 August 1934. On this day, the German people chose Adolf Hitler to be their sole leader. He is responsible only to his own conscience and to the German nation.

To assist him, particularly in party-political questions, the Fuehrer uses the PARTY CHANCELLERY.

The Chief of the Party Chancellery, to guarantee closest collaboration between the offices of the Party and the State

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authorities, has the powers of a Reich Minister and is a member of the Reich Cabinet.

With the execution of tasks particular to the Party, the Fuehrer has entrusted the REICHSLEITER within the Reich Directorate of the NSDAP.

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THE REICH DIRECTORATE OF THE NSDAP

The NSDAP represents the political conception, the political conscience, and the political will of the German nation. Political conception, political conscience, and political will are embodied in the person of the Fuehrer. Based on his directives and in accordance with the program of the NSDAP, the organs of the Reich Directorate directionally determine the political aims of the German people. It is in the Reich Directorate where the strings of the organization of the German people and the State meet. By endowment of the Chief of the Party Chancellery with the powers of a Reich Minister, and by special administrative directives, the penetration of the State apparatus with the political will of the Party is guaranteed. It is the task of the separate organs of the Reich Directorate to maintain as close a contact as possible with the life of the nation through their sub-offices in the Gaus. Observations at the front are to be collected and exploited by the offices of the Reich Directorate.

The structure of the Reich Directorate is thus that the channel from the lowest Party office upwards shows the most minute weaknesses and changes in the mood of the people, and that the directives thereby produced in the Reich Directorate will reach the outer command posts of the Party quickly and clearly.

The Reich Directorate, then, sees to it that the reports of the mood of the people will move from the lower to the higher echelons uninterruptedly and quickly, and that the will of the Fuehrer will reach the most distant branches quickly and accurately, even as in the healthy organism of a tree, where the roots receive the food from the soil and lead it into the leaves while the juices formed in the leaves are being sent to the most distant roots. This coordination guarantees an ever-renewed reception of power and an ever-strengthening anchorage of the roots, and it permits the crown to spread further and further, to reach higher and higher, and yet to withstand wind and weather.

Since the National Socialist Movement has originated from the people, it is the most noble task of the Reich Directorate to watch that the strong roots of the Party - namely its ties with the nation - will not die off.

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Another essential task of the Reich Directorate is to assure a good selection of leaders. It is the duty of the Reich Directorate to see that there is leadership in all phases of life, a leadership which is firmly tied to National Socialist ideology and which promotes its dissemination with all its energy.

Apart from the general great political tasks which are the responsibility of the Reich Directorate, it will also see that the Party is well organized in all its offices. For that purpose, the Reich Organization Leader exercises a continuous supervision of the organizations of the entire Party apparatus, and he prevents the birth of a bureaucracy which would paralize the striking power of the Party. It is the supreme task of the Reich Organization Leader to preserve the Party as a well-sharpened sword for the Fuehrer.

The inner organization of the Reich Directorate serves for the execution of the above-named tasks. The number of its offices is so arranged that there will be a representation of all phases of national life within the Reich Directorate. The offices will have subordinate organizations in the other zones of sovereignty as may become necessary. The tasks, jurisdiction, etc., of the offices are further defined in detail in the following chapters.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 1893-PS.

3 November 1945

I, Gerard Schaefer, 2nd Lt., Inf., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1893-PS.

Gerard Schaefer,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
01332102.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2373-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXCERPTS FROM GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

1. "The first chairman is responsible for the entire leadership of the movement. He divides the work among the committeemen, subordinated to him, as well as among the otherwise necessary collaborators. Each of these gentlemen is therefore fully responsible for the tasks that have been allotted to him. He is subordinate only to the first chairman, who has to concern himself with the cooperation of everyone responsible. Through selection of persons and issuance of general directives he must bring about this collaboration himself.

"This law of essential responsibility has gradually become a matter of course within the Movement, at least insofar as it concerned the party leadership."

(MEIN KAMPF, Nachfolger, Munich, 1933, p. 661)

2. "How shall I give expression, my Fuehrer, to what is in our hearts? How shall I find words for your deeds? Has there ever been a mortal as beloved as you, my Fuehrer? Was there ever belief as strong as the belief in your mission? God sent you to us for Germany."

(Goering, Reden und Aufsaetze, Munich, 1938, page 326)

3. "Above all was God's hand which has visibly guided the Fuehrer and his Movement. Only those who have no faith claim that chance has persecuted us. In reality Moltke's word was proven to be true in regard to the Fuehrer and the Party; namely, that in the long run only the strong will have good luck. What had been prepared quietly and had grown organically during ten years that swept over all of Germany like a torrent on 30 January 1933 and during the time which followed. There was nobody in the country and in the world who could have escaped the powerful, resounding rhythm of these events. It was as if a whole people awoke from its sleep, threw off in one quick move the chains which oppressed it and rose like a Phenix out of the ashes of a fallen system. And out of the flame and enthusiasm with which the masses of millions of people yielded to Hitler and his idea, the cry which once before at the time of the cruisades had made Germany rise seemed to come again: 'It is God's will!'

"And as he gave us his blessing, he denied it to the others. Although they called for him loudly from their pulpits and party-seats, their work was not his work, their faith not his faith and their will not his will.

"It is not mere chance that millions in Germany are of the holy conviction that National Socialism is more than politics, that in it the word and the will of God proclaims itself, that the bullwark it has created against Bolshevism was conceived on higher inspiration as the last salvation of Occidental culture before the threat of Asiatic atheism."

(Joseph Goebbels
"Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei
1934," p. 12

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4. "It is with pride that we see that one man is kept above all criticism--that is the Fuehrer.

"The reason is that everyone feels and knows: he was always right and will always be right. The National Socialism of us all is anchored in the uncritical loyalty, in the devotion to the Fuehrer that does not ask for the wherefore in the individual case, in the tacit performance of his commands. We believe that the Fuehrer is fulfilling a divine mission to German destiny! This belief is beyond challenge."

(Hess, Reden, Munich, 1938, p.25--
Broadcast speech at Cologne,
25 June 1934)

5. "Therefore the Fuehrer principle in administration means; instead of the results of a majority vote, to entrust in each case the decision to a definite person with clear-cut authority who will be solely responsible toward above and who will carry out the execution of the decision toward below.

(Hans Frank. "Die Technik des Staates" Deutsches Recht V. 11, Berlin, 1941, p. 2626;
also Otto Koellreutter. Deutsches Verwaltungsrecht, Berlin 1938, p.8

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2373-PS

2 November 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2373-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-1335567

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2405-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXCERPTS FROM GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

1. "It was no Peace Treaty which they have signed, but a betrayal of Peace... So long as this Treaty stands there can be no resurrection of the German people: no social reform of any kind is possible. The Treaty was made in order to bring 20 million Germans to their deaths and to ruin the German nation. But those who made the Treaty cannot set it aside. At its foundation our movement formulated three demands:

   1) Setting aside of the Peace Treaty
   2) Unification of all Germans
   3) Land and soil (Grund und Boden) to feed our nation

   Our Movement could formulate these demands, since it was not our Movement which caused the War, it has not made the Republic, it did not sign the Peace Treaty."

   Hitler, Speech at Munich, 13 April 1923 -
   Adolf Hitler's Reden, Munich 1935, p. 66.

2. The day must come when a German government shall summon up the courage to declare to the foreign powers: "The Treaty of Versailles is founded on a monstrous lie. We fulfill nothing more. Do what you will! If you want battle, look for it! Then we shall see whether you can turn 70 million Germans into serfs and slaves!"

   Hitler, Speech of 1 August 1923 -
   Adolf Hitler's Reden, Munich, 1935, p. 90

3. "Is it not these criminals, this Jewry, who are the real foes of the Republic, these men who from the day of its birth burdened it with the lie that this people was guilty of the World War? And have they not undermined the Republic and thereby given to the foreign powers the spiritual arms with which these Powers for the last three years shower blows upon us and oppress us and say to us 'you deserve it, for you yourselves have confessed your guilt!' And have not they opposed the Republic, who have so reduced all power of resistance that today every Hottentot State is in a position to lord it over Germany? And do they not ceaselessly oppose Germany, who have brought us, once the people of honour, so low that we have a reputation for the meanest economic corruption and the most debased political outlook?" (Gesinnungslumperei)

   Hitler, Speech on "Free State or Slavery," 28 July 1922.
   Adolf Hitler's Reden, Munich 1925, p. 39

4. "We must call to acount the November criminals of 1918. It cannot be that 2 million Germans should have died in vain and that afterwards one should sit down as friends at the same table with traitors. No, we do not pardon, we demand - Vengeance

   Hitler, Speech of 13 September 1922, p. 48 -
   Adolf Hitler's Reden, Munich 1925, p. 48

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5. "Clear away the Jews! Our people has genius enough-we need no Hebrews. If we were to put in their place intelligences drawn from the great body of our people, then we have found anew the bridge which leads to the community of the people."

Hitler, Speech 27 April 1923 on "the Paradise of the Jew or the State of the German People" - Adolf Hitler's Reden, Munich 1925 (Pamphlet), p. 77

6. "Amid the most terrible disintegration the old Nordic racial spirit is none the less awakened to new, higher consciousness. It realizes finally that there can be no equality in the neighbourly existence (gleichberechtigtes Nebeneinander) of mutually and necessarily exclusive supreme values, to which either neighbour might at some time consent to its own present destruction (Verderben). It realizes that elements racially and spiritually related may be included, but that foreign elements must undoubtedly be extruded, and, when necessary, overcome. Not because they are 'false' or 'bad' in themselves, but because they are foreign generically (artfremd) and destroy the internal structure of our essence."

Rosenberg, Der Mythus des 20 Jahnhunderts. Eine Wertung der seelischgeistigen Gestaltenkampfe unserer Zeit. Munich, 1931; 4th ed., 1934 pp. 113-119.
Vansittart, Ed. Thus Spake Germany, p. 149. 1931

7. "Therefore, the call for our own space, our own bread, is a condition for the validation of spiritual values, the forming of the German character. In this great struggle for existence, for honour, freedom and bread on the part of such a creative nation as Germany, consideration cannot be given to presumptuous speakers of other people, who are as impotent as they are devoid of values. The land must be made free, so German farmers Fists can plow it. Only through this, will there be a possibility for Free Breathing (aufatmen) for the German people, who are pressed into the smallest space. Through this, too, the beginning of a new era of culture for the white man.

Rosenberg, Der Mythus des 20 Jahrhunderts. Eine Wertung der seelischgeistigen Gestaltenkampfe unserer Zeit. Munich, 1931; 4th ed., 1934, p. 676.
Vansittart, ed., Thus Spake Germany, p. 282, 1931.

8. "Always before God and the world, the stronger has the right to carry through his will. History proves it: He, who has no might, has no use for Right."

Hitler, Speech of 13 April 1923 - Adolf Hitler's Reden, Munich, 1925, p. 55

9. "Four and a half years after the proclmation of universal conscription ("Wehrfreiheit), which restored the right of every German to fight with the weapon in his hand for the vital rights of his country, the German Wehrmacht was mobilized for the preservation of the Greater German Lebensraum. The Wehrmacht was prepared for this battle . . ."

Major Schmidtke, Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch 1941, p. 168

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10. "The only possible conditions under which a German State can develop at all must therefore be: Unification of all Germans in Europe, education toward a national consciousness, and readiness to place the whole national strength without exception in the service of the nation" . . . .

Hitler, Speech, 10 April 1923 in Munich
Adolf Hitler's Reden, Munich, 1925, p. 50

11. "We were not founded, for an election, but to jump in as the last help in the hour of greatest need, at a moment when in fear and despair it sees the approach of the Red Monster. Therefore, the task of our movement is today not to prepare ourselves for any coming electic but to prepare for the coming collapse of the Reich, so that when the old trunk falls the young fir-tree already stands there."

Hitler, Speech, 5 September 1923
Adolf Hitler's Reden, Munich, 1925 p. 108

12. "Only those organizations can lay claim to the institution of the leadership principle and to the national socialist meaning of the state and people in the National Socialist meaning of the term, which ... have been integrated into, supervised and formed by the Party and which, in the future, will continue t do so.
All others which conduct an organizational life of their own a to be rejected as outsiders and will either have to adjust themselves or disappear from public life."

Organisationsbuch der NSDAP, 1937 and 1943 editions, p. 92

13. "In the NSDAP, the Fuehrer has created for himself an instrument which, built up, developed, and geared to action by him, sets the goal and direction for the entire German people."

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"The taking over of leadership by the NSDAP in 1933 brought about the seizure of all power instruments (Machtmittle) and institutions of the state by National Socialism in order to mobilize these (instruments and institutions) for the intellectual and psychological preparation of the people for the complete removal of the oppressing treaties and of the humiliating situation of the Reich."

Fritz Mehnert, Chief of the Main Organization Office
of the NSDAP
Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch, 1941, Munich, p. 175

14. "The organization of the Party is so strong and so thoroughly developed that today it embraces (erfasst) all homes (Haushal[illegible]) of all Volksgenossen in the territory of the Reich, including the territories added in the years 1938 and 1939."

Fritz Mehnert, Chief of the Main Organization Office
of the NSDAP
Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch, 1941, Munich, p. 179

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2405-PS

3 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document 2405-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-1335567

H1096-0038

A. Excerpts from HESS, REDEN, Zentraverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher Verlag, Munchen 1938.

Page 25:

1. "It is with pride that we see that one man is kept above all criticism -- that is the Fuehrer.

"The reason is that everyone feels and knows: he was always right and will always be right. The National Socialism of us all is anchored in the uncritical loyalty, in the devotion to the Fuehrer that does not ask for the wherefore in the individual case, in the tacit performance of his commands. We believe that the Fuehrer is fulfilling a divine mission to German destiny! This belief is beyond challenge."
(Broadcast speech at Cologne, 25 June 1934.)

Page 47, Par. 1:

2. "...A defenseless land represents a danger to peace. Its defenseless state only too easily induces venturesome 'excursions' of alien armies. The unarmed condition of a single country in the midst of heavily armed nations can be the temptation for ambitious men to win cheap laurels, and can be the temptation for governments to divert their own people by the foreign adventure of a war..."

Page 102, Par. 1:

3. "...By responsible persons of other lands I do not want to be understood as meaning only politicians and statesmen, but persons responsible for all aspects of the life of their people; for the application of new thoughts in Germany does not limit itself to politics but reaches out to all culture in the most embracing meaning of this word: to art and literature, to science and industry, to the defense forces of the land as well as to the working forces, to associations as well as to the family. In all its forms the life of the people is influenced or changed by National Socialism..."

Page 200:

4. "We know that the money we thereby save [by sacrifices] goes to the aid of armament. Even today the watchword applies: "Guns instead of butter!", that is, instead of more butter first more cannons, for otherwise one day our last butter will be taken from us."

Page 228:

5. "...National Socialism has seen to it that vital necessities of our nation can today no longer be talked to pieces by a Reichstag and made the object of the haggling of parties. You have seen that in the new Germany decisions of historic scope are made by the Fuehrer and his Cabinet--decisions which in other countries must be preceded by parliamentary debates lasting days and weeks."

Pages 246-7:

6. "...Some among you may perhaps have been of the opinion that today, after the former parties have vanished, the NSDAP has also no longer any right to exist. Not only does the NSDAP

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have the right to exist, but it is a necessity, and particularly so from the point of view of your own sphere of interests. It is a necessity which becomes all the greater the more politics, and the continuation of politics with other means -- such as war -- are today based on the entire people, and the more the spirit of the people is of decisive importance as regards the success of both. Just as the army organism is the technical means by which to organize and direct offensively and defensively the people's physical strength--its material and military strength --- so is the party organism the technical means with which to organize and direct offensively and defensively the spiritual and political strength of the people. At the same time both organisms mutually complement and influence one another.

B. Excerpt from ROSENBERG, Der Mythos des 20 Jahrhunderts (The Myth of the Twentieth Century)

Pages 641-642:

"The Russians will have to confine themselves so as to remove their center of gravity to Asia."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2426-PS

17 November 1945

I, Wolfgang E. THORMANN, M/Sgt., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2426-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt., 33779426

H1096 - 0040

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2433PS
OFFICE OF USSCHIEF OF COUNSEL

Alfred Rosenberg,
"Wesen, Grundsaetze und Ziele der NSDAP."
copyright Ki34

It is now clear why the new movement of the people carries the name of National Socialist German Labor Party.

National - nationalistic it is with the complete fervor from a new experience of an age old but latent character; socialistic in the revelation that the co-worker and co-founder of the state must not at best be thrown charity (as was done by the liberal state), but that the State as such has the duty, to supervise all that its members need. In further recognition that all this can not be realized until the bacillus which is poisoning our blood and soulhas been immunized: the Jew and the Jewish spirit born from him with his followers from the German camp, the ruthless ffight was taken up against these seducers of the German people. That means simultaneously: war of all intellectual and physical productive workers against all drones and parasits. For National Socialsim there exists neither a "proletarian" nor a "bourgbis" as two deadly enemy classes, they are only Germans as companions of blood and fate. Creative Germans.

The great change of fates of to-day has brought about a new conception of world, history and state, which has not been clearly formulated as yet, however its course has been unmistakenly chartered. We recognize history no longer as the "eternal development of mankind", be it in the direction of humanity, or of the Christianization of all peoples, or of an imaginary "human culture", nor as a crude class fight, but as a clash of spiritual-racial powers with their surroundings and other races. The appearance and passing of the races is apparent to us as the last great law of nature; its disregarded has created the racial chaos which ruined the great Aryan cultures of India, Perisa, Greece and Rome in their time. Becoming aware of a European race of German embodiment, that is the innermost awakening of our presence, that power of the soul, which does not want anything but portrary itself in the firm belief of creating in such a way the most valuable of which it is capable, After denying eternal nature for centuries, the racial (voelkisch) national socialistic movement consciously goes back to the lawfulness of the eternal process of life. This consciousness gives it power and faith.

The movement calls itslef a party out of the sober realization, that such an announced fight for power against a whole world cannot be carried on by allconciliatory organizations above party lines, but only by a fusion of very clearly defined fighting personalities and ennrgies. The number of such is small for the time being and it should never comprise the majority of the people, just as never in world history peoples' fates have been decided by majorities but only be determined minorities. And in that respect each organization, be it called league circle, lodge, or something else, is always a party; yes, and may it act as much "beyond party lines" as it pleases and want to represent the "people's entity" as there are still millions to-day who do not desire this "people's entity" the party as such is also indicated in this case. This also, as everywhere, is a case of faith. National Socialism openly admits that in numbers it may never be a fight-party pepresenting a majority, but it does it in the firm belief, that it represents a people's movement, which one day will decide the fate of Germany and beyond that, that it will show other people new ways to the future. But at present it call for fight, and fight always means man versus man, and party versus party. Out of all these realization the liberty movement of the German people is called:

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY.

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The salvation of Germany lies in the destruction of the democratic-marxist-plutocratic idols. This is the aim of the national socialist movement and its endeavor to eliminate the causes which lead to the reign of the Jewish-mammonist spirit, and to give the entire people a new direction, New thoughts are not needed as much as new thinking in general. When successful, when the racial conception of state and world will have won, then the NSDAP will have fulfilled its mission and can leave the stage. That which to-day is the battle cry against all power of time, will then become the foundation of all new edifices of eternally flowing life. This Nationalsocialism will and cannot pre-determine, as it cannot be anticipated when and under what interior and foreign political conditions the coming Greater Germany will have become a reality. Fundamentally, however, it fights for the execution of 25 theses, and it rejects the declaration of immortality of a political party as such:

Therefore this declaration is made at the beginning of our program:

"The program of the German Labor Party is a program of time. The leaders reject to put up new aims, after having reached those previously scheduled in the program, only for the purpose of keeping the party alive by artifically fanning the dissatisfaction of the masses. "

Only out of the racial idea has the thought of the real peoples' state become a reality. It is to-day the last measure of our entire wordly actions. The two foldedness of everything human in old times became apparent in such battle cries as Christendom - heathendom, Catholicism - Protestantism, monarchy - republic. To-day it is called racial - international. This decision is also the basis of the national socialist movement and represents the starting point of all points of the program as well as of all political measures.

The national socialist movement recognizes and demands, that the same blood, the same language and the same cultural tradition must also build one state. Should trouble with neighboring countries arise during the process of building such states, at least both parties will know, that they are fighting for their own racial necessities and that they are not battling each others heads in the interest of an international idea (be it democratic or communistic-international) or some dark gentlemen of the stockexchange, i.e. for the good of a third party.

Out of these realization the first point of our program is:

" We demand the rallying of all Germans on the basis of the right of self-determination of all peoples to a Greater Germany."

Instead of fighting for liberation , the subjugation of the German people was completed.

The further consequence were 1919 the " peace " treaties of Versailles and St. Germain, followed 1924 by the Dawes dictates.

These shameful documents are based on the lie of Germany's responsibility for the world war and have the purpose of the political destruction of the German Reich, the economic dependence of the German people on foreign countries, its demoralization, finally the extermination of all its life possibilities. The traitors of 9 November 1918 were successful because of the liars' activities with the purpose of branding the Reich government as responsible for the world war, to mark it as the only obstacle for a just peace, and to demand its elimination as the premice for a real understanding of nations.

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The National Socialists reject the popular phrase of the " Revision of the Peace of Versailles " as such a revision might perhaps bring a few numerical reductions in the so called " obligations ", but the entire German people would still be, just as before, the slave of other nations.

" We demand equality for the German people with other nations, the cancellation of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain."

In this connection it is not possible under present conditions, to designate such European and non-European territories which would be taken into consideration for colonization (only that much can be said, that German Foreign Policy must make its most important primary goal the consolidation of all Germans living closely together in Europe in one state and to secure the territory of what to-day is the Polish-Czech East.) The world political possibilities of to-day may be changed after some time. They will be the cue to the conduct of German Foreign Policy at any time. The main premise remains, never to allow the necessary will for the third basic demand to be dulled:

" We demand land and soil (colonies) to feed our people and to settle our overflow of population."

National Socialism even sees in the manner of the State construction and state leadership a result of a certain racial character. If one allows a strange race - consequently other impulses - to take part in it, the purity of the organic expression will be falsified and the racial existance will be crippled. The history of the last centuries with its disintegrated parliamentarism caused by the Jewish high finance, is a sad example of this. The history of Germany of the last decades, especially its history since 1918, is even more shattering in this respect.

This entire conception of state is countered with a basically different one by National Socialism. It recognizes, that individual tribes of the German language domain may be different, but they belong to races closely related to each other, that merging among such tribal companions have produced new vital formations, among others the versatile and yet German man, but that a merger with the basically different and inimical Jewish counter race, completely different according to its entire spiritual and physical structure, and with similar rays emanating from Asia Minor only resulted in bastardization.

Therefore National Socialism demands as fourth fundamental point:

" State citizen can only be who is a member of the German community. Member of the German community can only be who is of German blood, regardless of his religion. No Jew can therefore be a member of the German community."

From this principle follows of course the belief, that the Jew - as far as he may stay in Germany at all - is to be regarded as a guest and consequentlyis subject to a law as are all members of foreign states, peoples and races. Therefore the fifth point says:

" Whoever is not a citizen of the state, may only live as a guest in Germany and must be subject to the laws for foreigners."

The present-day depersonalized parliamentarism has led to the demoralization of our entire public opinion, and was not only not conducive

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for choosing the elite of the best, but the most unscrupulous instead. These ambitions climbers have become the proto-type of the modern politician in all democratic parliamentary stated and everywhere in the same way have made themselves willing tools of the high finance and of international big business recently also of industry, which, in order to defend itself, in the twelfth hour has also taken recourse to the means of organizing political parties, in order to support purely private interests with power politics.

From these premises the National Socialism demands in sixth place:

" The right to direct the leadership and the laws of the state can only be relegated to the state citizen. Therefore we demand, that each public office, no matter which, no matter whether in the Reich, province or community, must be occupied only by citizens of the state.

We fight the corrupt parliamentary management of handing out offices for party favors, without regard to character and capabilities."

National Socialism regards as one of its most important tasks of a German Reichs Government not so much the protection of a form of government in itself and of a few parliamentary politically bankrupt ministers, than the guaranty of a people's protection. To what extent foreigners may be tolerated in Germany can only be determined by German life necessities. Therefore the following two points of the program say:

" We demand that the state be obligated to firstly take care of the chances to work and live of the state citizens. If it should not be possible to feed the entire state population, members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.

All further immigration of non-Germans is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans, who have immigrated into Germany since 2 August 1914, will be forced to leave the Reich immediately."

If one lets the welfare of the entire working people really and truly take precedent over other so-called principles, the fight against usurers and profiteers can only be carried out with the outmost ruthlessness. Especially to-day since a supposedly revolutionary flood of all previously hemmed influences has been set free. In such times no half measures can help, as experience has tought, but only a series of deterrent examples. The life of millions of usured people is worth more than that of several thousand usurers. If anyone to-day opposes the death penalty for usurers, he shows, that all his speeches about peoples' welfare, humanity and so on, are nothing but common lies, to cover up either cowardness of conviction or connection with the usurers. The conduct of Marxist labor leaders illuminates the situation with a flash.....

National Socialism has only one interest: that of the intellectually and physically productive working man. Therefore the 13th principles says: " We demand the ruthless fight against those, who through their activities harm the common interest. Common criminals against the people, usurers, profiteersand others are to be punished by death, without consideration for their religion or race."

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The dictators of Versailles knew what they did, when they abolished the German Army and put a troop of mercenaries in its place. And their Marxist and democratic friends in Germany knew equally well why they all supported the disarmament requests of the Entente, yes, why they actually demanded them. The place of a sense of duty and honorability was to be taken by the sound of the coin , the spirit of democracy! But despite all treachery the old character still lives on to-day, despite the shame and disgrace of the time.

Germany now stands in an extremely difficult world political situation. Inspite of this it is vital for everybody - be he a laborer, civil servant or politician - never to dull the will, and to call back to life the traditions of a great time. Not in order to conquer the world, as external and internal enemies contend, but to cultivate the conception of honor and duty again against the corruption of the world of to-day. Therefore the 22nd point of the National Socialism laconically says:

" We demand the abolishing of the mercenary troop and the formation of a people's army."

That the blood shed by two million German heroes in all parts of the world has so far been in vain is promarily the fault of the people for whom the expression " press scoundrel " is still too mild. If a German Reich is once more to come in existence, the first indispensable prerequisite will be that all these poison centers must be exterminated and the still living guilty press-bandits must be brought to justice before a German court.

National Socialism holds the opinion, that all constructive and impulsive movements within the German people have of course the right to express themselves. But equally natural is to maintain the premise that the goal of all the different manifestions of a direction of will, is only the furthering of the welfare of the German people. No other goal has justification of existence in the German Reich and representatives of a direction which uses the German nation or parts thereof only as means to reach international aims of power, will as a matter of course loose the German citizenship and if indicated also the right to belong to the State.

Once one has the conviction, that the Japanese, the Negro or the Jew can, according to his innermost character, only be himself and not European, it follows also - instinctively as well as consciously - that he pursues entirely different intellectual, political aims; all of these ideas which are the same in all phases of life lead to the 23rd demand:

" We demand the legal fight against conscious political lies and their dissemination through the press. To faciliate the creation of a German press we demand that :

a) All editors and collaborators on papers which appear in the German language must be members of the people.

b) Non-German papers in order to appear require the specific permission of the state. They may not be printed in the German language.

c) Each financial participation in German papers or their influencing through non-Germans be prohibited by law and we request as punishment for infringements the shutting down of such papers, as well as the immediate expulsion from the Reich of the non-Germans concerned.

Newspapers which violate the common good are to be forbidden. We demand the lawful fight against a direction of art and literature, which has a disintegrating influence on our national life and the closing of entertainments which violate the foregoing demands."

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As previously stated it is impossible for any parliament to carry out even the slightest measures of liberating people. All parliaments to-day are directly, at best indirectly dependent on the high finance and its affiliated big trusts, which are enslaving all peoples. Their reign, however, is built on the misery of the people. The representatives do not take care of the people's interest, but of those groups of economy which have paid for their elections. The situation is made more tragic by the fact that parliament is not confronted by a "constitutional" opposition. Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the majority party, and they are more irresponsible than ever a tyrant was. As each minister can take recourse to the untouchable decision of the majority of the "people's representation ", he is actually being trained for irresponsible action. The anonymous parliament to-day is the de facto lawmaker in all affairs of state, it is the executive branch and judiciary in one person, without the existence of an authority which really exercises control in the interest of the people.

Thus the real life of the nations developed completely outside of the people's representation. Everything active has long lost faith in parliaments and majority rule. The rootless unracial (unvoelkisch) idea of democratic parliamentarism is dying to-day and no longer finds followers who are ready to give their lives at the barricades for this reform of constitution. No propaganda will ever be able to revive this corpse.

The division of ideas proceed with unerring logic. Those disappointed by democracy went over to socialism, those dissatisfied with it, the more active they are, the more energetically do they move into the ranks of the storm column of state destructing communism. Here lies the last consequence of the self-disintegrating parliamentarism.

On the other hand, however, all those active ones gather together who fight in principle the entire lying parliamentary system, inimical to the people - in political, economic and ideological respect -: these are the storm columns of the racial idea, the National Socialists.

National Socialism recognizes that the fate of the German people will not be decided by compromises but by fights for power. Only a strong political power, uniformely directed in the general German sense, ruthlessly putting common good before individual welfare, will be able to clean up the evils of this time. Within the great power groups of the globe there can only be a strong national central power for interior and foreign politics if one is to strive at all for a position of Germany, which will make it once more eligible for treaties with other nations.

But National Socialism still believes that its principles and ideology though in individually different suitable ways of fight according to racial-national conditions - will be directives far beyond the borders of Germany for the inevitable fights for power in other countries of Europe and America. There too a decision of ideas must take place, and the racial-nationalistic fight against the every similar loan-capitalistic and marxist internationalism must be taken up. National Socialism believes that once the great world battle is concluded, after the defeat of the present epoch, there will be a time when the swastika will be woven into the different banners of the Germanic peoples as the Aryan symbol of rejuvenation. The German fight again to-day has become a world fight, even if the German National Socialists are led by nothing, absolutely nothing, but their endless love for the German people and, born from it,the endless hatred against its destroyers.....

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If, however, in the great coming fight the thought of the personality is to take place of the majority idol, this will have to be realized on a small scale already. The elected leader will and must be leader. That means, that in the domain of the task put before him, the elected has full freedom of action and direction on the strenght of his own responsibility, undeterred by restraining intermediate voices. Only in such way are accomplishment, purposefulness and final victory possible.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2433-PS

November 16 1945

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/S, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2433-PS.

GOETZ MAYER
T/S, 33812169

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TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT 2512-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG
1st Morning Edition
26 Sept. 1931

HITLER'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COURT FOR HIGH TREASON

The witness, Adolf Hitler testified that he was born on 20 April 1889 in Braunau on the Inn, without citizenship.

President: You have been invited to testify at the request of Dr. Frank to give evidence that the NSDAP is striving to attain its goal by purely legal menas, does not intend to take violent action against the Constitution or Government neither encourages its members or supporters to violent action against Constitution or Government or even to prepare for this, even in 1923. I ask you to describe in broad outline the

EVOLUTION OF THE NAZI PARTY

You are to consider this matter objectively, You are not here to defend the existence of the Party. No one has attacked you. You should confine your statements and facts to actual evidence. You will be obliged as a witness to swear this an oath. Then the President referred the witness to Art. 55 of the Penal Law whereby he might refuse to give evidence if he would as a result jeopardise himself or place himself in danger of criminal proceedings.

Hitler: I fought on the Westfront as a German soldier in the fall of 1918. At that time I already saw the collapse coming. This resulted because all political organizations were suffering from the same sickness. There are in general three phenomena which always reappear at such times, when the country is declining and which have slowly disintegrated the German people also. The non-utilization of our own national strength brought about by the general international attitude.

President: I believe that the witness is wandering from the point. Will you please describe the formation of the Party.

Hitler: I wanted first of all to depict the three main points, because they will show the type of struggle we are waging.

President: If you think this necessary, please proceed.

Hitler: The second factor is the setting aside of all authority and the third the pacifist spirit, the pandering to corrupt influences and the international feeling in general. It is obvious that the only kind of movement which could rise above this débâcle is one which makes a determined stand against these aspects. But this can only be a new movement in consideration of the fact that all the old Parties were bound in theory to fight for freedom, when in actual fact since 1918, mob rule has prevailed. We had to take up the struggle fanatically for everything German (Deutschtum) and if necessary defend this spirit; thus our two-fold organization. That is where our Protection Detachments (Schutzabteilungen) originated. They were exclusively

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for the purpose of protecting the Party propaganda, but not to fight against the State. I have been a soldier so long that I know it is impossible to allow a Party Organization to fight against the disciplined organization of the Armed Forces, or against the Freikorps and Police. When meetings are disturbed and disrupted, only then does the State step in and dissolve the gathering. But in this way those attempting the disturbance achieve their aim. In the beginning therefore it was only possible to carry on at all, if one took one's own steps against such a pantomime. That was the sole purpose of our Sturmabteilungen (S. A.). It is obvious that a movement of many thousands of people cannot be judged on the statements of individuals.

The President then drew the attention of the Court to:

the Happenings in Münich in 1923

Hitler: I don't know whether I may speak about them.

President: I believe the Public is fully informed today of these occurrences. You, witness were sentenced on 1 April 1924 to five years confinement in a fortress for high treason. Furthermore it was also said at the Party Rally (Parteitag) in Nürnberg in September 1923 that the Party was a fighting organization and that force would certainly be used.

Hitler: At that time, the S.A. were going to be changed into a military organization. I myself did not make them into soldiers, they were forced into being soldiers (Nicht ich habe damals die Abteilungen in die Kasernen hineingefuehrt sondern sie sind hineingefuehrt worden). The situation was such that the latent state of war between the Reich and Bavaria had to break out. But I asserted in 1925 that the happenings in 1923 must be completely forgotten and that the movement must be led back to its basis aims. I published a decree completely prohibiting arms for the S.A. On no account were they to assume a military character. Rather should all the S.A. serve exclusively to protect the movement from other Parties. All military exercises were forbidden and if a platoon was in possession of arms and one single one of them had a weapon in his possession without a license then these platoons were dissolved and their members expelled. I did everything to prevent the organization from assuming any kind of military character. This was particularly difficult at a time when one tried to equal the Fascists as best one could, and because of the inward pleasure it gives the German people, to carry a gun. I have always expressed the opinion that any attempt to replace the Reichswehr would be senseless. (In an excited voice) We are none of us interested in replacing the Reichswehr, I have only one wish, that the German Reich and the German people imbibe a new spirit.

As the witness became more and more excited, the President warned him to discontinue this public propaganda and to confine himself to actual evidence.

Hitler: Naturally a movement which aspires to take over the State will bring to the forefront the idea of being able to defend oneself.

We want to make sure once and for all that out of the present German Reichswehr a great German Peoples Army is formed.

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There are thousands of young men in the Reichswehr of the same opinion. But that does not mean the replacement (of the Reichswehr). Nevertheless we regard the realization of this conception as the first essential for the future of Germany.

President: You could hardly attempt to carry out these ideals, purely by legal means. There is something else inferred in your program even if it is only between the lines.

Hitler: It would not be possible to lead such a great organization as ours, if we wanted to issue secret directives in addition to our public announcements. It would also be impossible after it had been publicly announced that no military exercises were to be carried out, nevertheless to carry out these. On questions of this kind only my orders are valid. All my political opponents and the State can control my speeches and directives. But above all this my basic principle holds good: if a (party) regulation conflicts with the Law, it is not to be carried out. I am even now punishing the failure to comply with my orders. Countless Party Members have been expelled for this reason; among them Otto Strasser.

Otto Strasser actually toyed with the idea of revolution. I never declared myself in agreement with this.

The President then put statements to the debate, which had been made by the NSDAP author Reinhold Muchow. In these it was said that those countries with older constitutions had already had their revolution. But that Germany was on the threshold of a revolution and that this imminent revolution could only be National Socialist.

Hitler: I think Mr. Muchow only wanted to illustrate a general spiritual movement. But I may assure you that if the Nazi movement's struggle is successful, then there will be a Nazi Court of Law too, the November 1918 revolution will be atoned, and there'll be some heads chopped off. (Cheers from the gallery, the President asked that the applause be discontinued and said: We are in Court and are here to seriously dispense Justice).

President: (to the witness Hitler) What do you mean by the expression "German National Revolution".

Hitler: The expression "National Revolution" should alwsys be considered in a purely political sense. For the Nazis it is simply an uprising by the oppressed German people of today.

President: Do you mean independent movement, or one instigated by a Party?

Hitler: Naturally a movement will always represent an uprising, but it does not need to prepare it by illegal means. If we were to have two or three elections today, the Nazi movement would have the majority in the Reichstag and would prepare the Nazi revolution then.

President: You mean the spiritual (revolution)? And if we understand something different by this, you will say "We can't do anything about that."

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Hitler; Germany is being strangled by Peace Treaties. All German legislation today is nothing more than an attempt to foist the Peace Treaty onto the German people. The Nazis do not consider the Treaty as a law, but as something forced upon us. We do not want future generations, who are completely innocent, to be encumbered by this. When we fight this with all the means at our disposal, then we are on the way to a revolution.

President. Even by illegal means?

Hitler: I will declare here and now, that when we have become powerful (gesiegt haben) then we will fight against the Treaty with all the means at our disposal, even those which are illegal from the world's point of view.

The President then referred to another phamphlet by Helmuth Brückner, in which it says "Reform is only a half measure, revolution goes all the way."

Hitler: The German National People's Party is an opposition party just as we are. But the German National Peoples Party is a reform party. The Nazi movement sees as the core of the State, that which is summed up in the term "people" (Volk). Therefore we cannot be compared with other Parties. But it cannot therefore be said, because we used other methods - therefore by force - Our propaganda is the spiritual revolutionizing of the German people. This change is at least as gigantic as that brought about by the Marxist ideology. It is a completely new world. Our movement has no need of force. The time will come when the German nation will get to know our ideas. Then 35 million Germans will stand behind me. Whether we take over the Government today or form an opposition is immaterial to us. The next election will increase the number of Nazis in the Reichstag from 107 - 200. There will come a time when people will be glad that there is such a movement, the members of which are now trembling before the Court. Our opponents are interested in representing our movement as anti-state, because they know our goal is to be attained by legal means. Nevertheless they realize that our movement must lead to a complete change of State.

President: What relation does this bear to the so-called

THIRD REICH?

Hitler: We honor the memory of the old German Empire, we have fought for it. But this State had an inner weakness from the very beginning. Out of it came the present Germany. It is the embodiment of Democracy and Internationalism. This second State wants toleave the German people no men behind, who will defend their rights before the world. We hope, therefore, for a new Reich in which all institutions - beginning with the organisation of the State itself down to those which serve to maintain the national life (Volkstums) - will lead the people towards a splendid future. It is only natural that this Third Reich will quarrel with the decadent forces of today. Consequently the attempts by our opponents to designate our methods as illegal and to attribute to us a trend which we do not have.. He who maintains that isolated quotations are proof of a point of view, which he cannot construe from regulations and Party orders, will find a thousand possibilities for this.

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I have in our movement countless millions of people, whose hearts bleed for Germany. These young men, themselves fighters, are pushed about, come before the Court, although they had only the best intentions. They are struck down and hounded by the "red" mobs. That these people make statements, which are not in accordance with the spirit of the movement, is understandable because of their youth.

President: How do you imagine the setting up of a Third Reich?

Hitler: This term only describes the besis of the struggle but not the objective. We will enter the legal organizations and will make our Party a decisive factor in this way. But when we do possess constitutional rights then we will form the State in the manner which we consider to be the right one.

Presiden: This too by constitutional means?

Hitler: Yes.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT
NO. 2512-PS

17 November 1945

I, EVELYN GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Extract of Document 2512-PS.

EVELYN GLAZIER
P/O, W.R.N.S.
37371

H1096 - 0052

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2541-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXCERPTS FROM GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

(Der Grossdeutsche Freiheitskampf, Reden Adolf Hitler; National-sozialistische Monatshefte, Hitler; Signale der Neuen Zeit, Goebbels)

1.a. "On the contrary I pledged my sacred word to the German people to do away with the Treaty of Versailles and to restore to them their natural and vital rights as a great nation."

Speech of 6 October 1939, p. 740.

b. "The program of the National Socialist Movement, insofar as it affected the future development of the Reich's relation with the rest of the world, is simply at attempt to bring a definite revision of the Treaty of Versailles, though as far as at all possible this was to be accomplished by peaceful means. This revision was absolutely essential."

Speech of July 19, 1940, p. 231.

c. "When I came to power in 1933, our path lay unmistakably before us. Our internal policy had been exactly defined by our fifteen-year-old struggle. Our program, repeated a thousand times, obligated us to the German people. I should be a man without honor, worthy of being stoned, had I retracted a single step of the program I then enunciated..."

"My foreign policy had identical aims. My program was to abolish the Treaty of Versailles. It is futile nonsense for the rest of the world to pretend today that I did not reveal this program until 1933 or 1935 or 1937. Instead of listening to the foolish chatter of emigres, these gentlemen would have been wiser to read what I have--written thousands of times.

"No human being has declared or recorded what he wanted more than I. Again and again I write these words: 'The abolition of the Treaty of Versailles!...'"

Speech of 30 January 1941, pp. 392-393.
Der Grossdeutsche Freiheitskampf,
Reden Adolf Hitlers, Band 1 & 2,
München, 1943.

2. "However, we will pursue no other ultimate aim than to win freedom for our German people and to secure a living-space for the German family."

Speech of 6 April 1941, p. 11
Der Grossdeutsche Freiheitskampf, Reden
Adolf Hitlers, Munich, 1943, Band III, p. 11

3. "It is impossible to build up an army and give it a sense of worth if the object of its existence is not the preparation for battle. Armies for the preservation of peace do not exist; they exist only for the triumphant exertion of war."

H1096 - 0053

Adolf Hitler
Nationalsozialistische-Monatsheft No. 3 1930, p. 101.

4. "However one thing is sure. We must include the German press into the responsibility of the state, because the right to write a newspaper is a duty to the authority. If a state demands that a physician obtain an appropriation how much more has it the right to give the appropriation to a man who can poison and disease whole classes of the people with his writing. This should not mean standardization of the public opinion, but it should mean that in the great and basic questions of a nation one opinion must rule.

"May I in closing give you a warning: Help us to destroy the parties. Nothing should remain of them..."

Goebbels, Signale der Neuenzeit
Zeutroverlag, 1934, pp. 167, 176.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT 2541-PS

8 November 1945

I, FRED NIELBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of excerpt from Document 2541-PS.

FRED NIELBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-1335567

H1096 – 0054

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2584-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NÜRNBERG 1933

Der erste Reichstag der geeinten deutschen Ration

Verlag von Reimar Hobbing in Berlin SW 61

5. Auflage

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in Berlin SW 61

P. 105

EXTRACT FROM HITLER'S SPEECH CONCLUDING THE REICHSPARTEITAG, 3 SEPT. 1933

"But long ago man has proceeded in the same way with his fellowman. The higher race--at first 'higher' in the sense of possessing a greater gift for organization--subjects to itself a lower race and thus constitutes a relationship which now embraces races of unequal value. Thus there results the subjection of a number of people under the will often of only a few persons, a subjection based simply on the right of the stronger, a right which, as we see it in Nature, can be regarded as the sole conceivable right because founded on reason. The wild mustangs does not take upon itself the yoke imposed by man either voluntarily or joyfully; neither does one people welcome the violence of another."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2584-PS

7 November 1945.

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt. Inf., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2584-PS.

GERARD SCHAEFER,
2nd Lt. Inf.
01332102

H1096 - 0055

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2772-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DOKUMENTE DER DEUTSCHE POLITIK
Band VI, Grossdeutschland, Teil 1

(Documents of German Politics)

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH OF HITLER

Page 37

"The claim, therefore, for German colonial possession will be voiced from year to year with increasing vigor, possessions which Germany did not take away from other countries, and which today are virtually of no value to these powers, but appear indispensable for our own people."

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CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2772-PS

15 November 1945

I, PFC. ERNST M. COHN, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2772-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc., 33925738

H1096 - 0056

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2773-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DOKUMENTE DER DEUTSCHEN POLITIK
Band VII, Das Werden des Reiches
1939, Teil 2

(Documents of German Politics)

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH OF HITLER

Page 466

"The theft of the German colonies was morally unjustified. Economically, it was utter insanity. The political motives advanced were so mean that one is tempted to call them silly. In 1918, after the end of the war, the victorious Powers really would have had the authority to bring about a reasonable settlement of international problems...."

Page 467

"The great German colonial possessions, which the Reich once acquired peacefully by treaties and by paying for them, have been stolen - contrary indeed to the solemn assurance given by President Wilson, which was the basic condition on which Germany laid down her arms. The objection that these colonial possessions are of no importance in any case should only lead to their being returned to us with an easy mind."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2773-PS

15 November 1945

I, PFC. ERNST M. COHN, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2773-PS.

ERNST M. COHN,
Pfc. 33925738

H1096 - 0057

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2774-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

ORGANIZATIONSBUCH DER NSDAP
1937

(Organization Book of the NSDAP)
(4th Edition, 1937)

Page 86

"The Party includes only fighters who are ready to accept and sacrifice everything in order to carry through the National Socialist ideology."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2774-PS

15 November 1945

I, PFC. ERNST M. COHN, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2774-PS.

ERNST M. COHN,
Pfc., 33925738

H1096 - 0058

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2775-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DER KONGRESS ZU NÜRNBERG 1934

(Nurnberg Party Congress, 1934)

EXTRACT FROM HITLER'S SPEECH

Page 211

"Only a part of the people will always be really active fighters. But they were the fighters of the National Socialist struggle. They were the fighters for the National Socialist revolution, and they are the millions of the rest of the population. For them it is not sufficient to confess: 'I believe,' but to swear; 'I fight'."

DER KONGRESS ZU NÜRNBERG 1935

Central Verlag der NSDAP

(The Congress at Nurnberg)

EXTRACT FROM HITLER'S SPEECH

"It is not the State which gives orders to us, it is we who give orders to the State."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2775-PS

15 November 1945

I, PFC. ERNST M. COHN, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2775-PS.

ERNST M. COHN,
Pfc., 33925738

H1096 - 0059

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2777-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE MONATSHEFTE
May 1932

"Raumpolitik" (Space Policy)
by Rosenberg

Page 199

"The understanding that the German nation, if it is not to perish in the truest sense of the word, needs ground and soil for itself and its future generations, and the second sober perception that this soil can no more be conquered in Africa, but in Europe and first of all in the East - these organically determine the German foreign policy for centuries."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2777-PS

15 November 1945

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ERNST M. COHN,
Pfc., 33925738

H1096 - 0060

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2780-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE THIRD REICH

compiled by

Dr. Rudolf Kluge and Dr. Heinrich Krüger

VERFASSUNG UND VERWALTUNG IM
DRITTEN REICH
BEARBEITET
von
Dr. jur. Rudolf Kluge Dr. jur. Heinrich Krüger

1937

Publishing House for Social politics, Economics and Statistics. Paul Schmidt/ Berlin SW 68. Verlag fuer Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik. Paul Schmidt/Berlin SW 68.

P. 50, par. 3.

*** Thus at the head of the Reich stands a single Fuehrer who in his personality embodies the idea which sustains all and whose spirit and will therefore animate the entire community. He nominates his subordinate leaders who, in turn, nominate theirs. Each one is responsible to his higher Fuehrer, in last analysis to the highest Fuehrer as the representative of the idea. Everyone bears full responsibility for the sphere of his tasks. He cannot shift it to corporate bodies of voters, but can only let himself be advised by them. ***

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2780-PS

14 November 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2780-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
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391590